(b) if so, the details of such a Scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that Tobacco Research Institute has attempted to modernise
the system of drip irrigation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central Tobacco Research Institute of ICAR has standardised technologies of drip and sprinkler systems of irrigation for cultivation of Flue Cured Virginia (F.C.V.) tobacco in northern light soils of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Drip irrigation gives water economy of about 25—30%. Spinkler system of irrigation was recommended up to first harvest followed by surface irrigation. Water economy was observed to an extent of 15—20%.

Role of ICAR In Drip Irrigation

2483. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASAMY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the role of the ICAR in helping farmers in Andhra Pradesh to take to drip irrigation; and

(b) whether any efforts have been made to familiarise extension officers and the Agriculture Department of the benefits of drip irrigation in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The ICAR supports research in various fields including Water Management in State Agricultural Universities including Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Universities (APAU). A Research Centre of the ICAR sponsored All India Coordinated Project on 'Management of Salt Affected Soils and Use of Saline Water in Agriculture' is located at Bapatla (APAU). In this project, scentists are developing techniques for efficient use of water including through drip irrigation.

(b) Training of extension officials and farmers, and transfer of technologies is undertaken by the State Agricultural University/State Department of Agriculture. However, the Govt, of India is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme of "Promotion of the use of Plastics in Agriculture" covering *inter alia* promotion of Drip Irrigation technology in the country including in Andhra Pradesh. The scheme covers assistance to the farmers for installation of drip systems, demonstration of drip irrigation in Govt, farms and training of the departmental officers and farmers. For the State of Andhra Pradesh, training of farmers is being organised at Plastics Development Centre located at Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad.

Hazards due to spray of Insecticides/ Pesticides

2484. SHRI S.S. SURIEWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of human deaths take place while they engage themselves in spray of Insecticide/pesticide operations;

(b) if so, what measures Government have taken to save such lives;

(c) whether such chemically sprayed crops, vegetables and fruit also cause health hazard when consumed by human beings; and

(d) whether Government have set up some machinery to monitor the effect/ incidence of the impact as mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No specific information regarding deaths occurring due to spray of pesticides in agricultural sector has come to the notice of the Government. As per the information provided by State/UT Governments, the statement showing the number of pesticides poisoning cases (including suicides) is enclosed *(see* below).

(b) The measures taken by the Government

to save lives due to pesticide poisoning are as follows:

1. The Registration Committee set up under the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides only after evaluating their safety and efficacy.
2. The labels and leaflets which are mandatory part of the pesticides package provide information on usage, safety measures to be observed, first aid measures and anti-dote to be used in case of poisoning.
3. The Central and State Governments and manufacturers impart training to farmers, dealers and other users on various only aspects of pesticides safety and usage.
4. The Government is advocating the Integrated pest Management technology for pest control which envisages the use of biological, cultural, mechanical and other methods of pest control in addition to safe, judicious and need based application of pesticides.

(c) If pesticides are used as per the good Agricultural Practices pesticide residue should be within the prescribed levels.

(d) Yes, Sir. Under Section 26 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 most of the States/ Uts have notified the functionaries for collecting all the occurrences of pesticide poisoning coming within their cognizance. Pesticides residues in different food commodities are monitored under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Statement

The number of pesticides poisoning death cases statewise during last 3 years.

s. N	Name of State/Ulk.	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76	—	—
2.	Aiunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—
5.	Goa	—	—	—
6	Gujarat	34	—	143
7.	Haryana	76	70	53
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		—	—
10	Karnataka	23	—	—
11	Kerala	528	—	362
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1249	—	—
13.	Manipur	—	—	—
14.	Maharashtra	269	—	404*
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	—	—	—
19.	Punjab	—	40	—
20.	Rajasthan	284	39	116
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	69	—
23.	Tripura	—	—	5* —
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33	1	—
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—
26.	Andaman	—	—	1* —
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
28.		—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—
30	Delhi	—	—	41*
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
31	Pondicherry	—	61	—

figure shown are for the period 1991—93.Noyear-wiaebreak up is available.

REMARKS: The figures have been compiled based on the information furnished by the State Authorities othrr at the Zonal Conferences *or* figures furnished to Government of India. Ministry of Agriculture, Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation, Die. of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage Faridabad

Export of Foodgrains

2485. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the availability of foodgrains in Government godowns is in abundance and therefore a decision has been taken to export the same; -

(b)if so, whether any assessment has been made in respect of profit or loss likely to be incurred from the export of wheat;

(c)if so, what are the details of the estimates made in this regard;

(d)whether Government would review the proposal regarding export of foodgrains in case the money earned through such export is likely to be less than the economic cost of Food Corporation of India;

(e)whether Government would chalk out a scheme to sell the surplus foodgrains through Public Distribution System in poor, backward and tribal regions of the country; and

(0 if not, the reasons therefor?